

FRENCH REPORT AMERICANS CONTINUE ADVANCE, AND SMASH HEAVY GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS

SUBMARINES TO BE MENACE FOR PERIOD OF WAR

American Coastal Shipping Will Have to Continue All Precautions Taken in European War Zone.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Despite various reassuring statements that the submarine menace is under control, the German submarines now operating off the Atlantic coast continue a very serious menace to navigation. Up to the present time they have succeeded in keeping well out of the way of the pursuing squadrons which have been combing the seas for them. And, although shots have been exchanged with them, it can be stated positively that not a single one of the enemy undersized craft has either been sunk or captured. Stories making this claim, widely circulated, are based entirely on rumor, which, when traced to its source, fails to make good the assertion.

May be Four or Six. Sifting down all of the information which it is possible to obtain, it appears that there are four or six of these submarines operating off the coast. They are believed to have a base on some of the innumerable coral islets off the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico or in the vicinity of the West Indies where their reserve stores of oil and fuel are hidden. These submarines are all equipped with wireless so they can keep in touch with American vessels which are searching for them. And, that they are endeavoring to get American transports, is considered a certainty.

Reports that the submarines actually chased an incoming transport for nearly half a day until the vessel was rescued by destroyers, reached here last night. The navy department withheld all information on this subject, although it was generally accepted as true. But it is known that all transatlantic shipping and transatlantic vessels now are taking the same precautions as they take on the other side while in western Atlantic waters. Several steamers which have made certain Atlantic ports during the last 24 hours have reported the presence of submarines. By orders of the navy department, however, these reports are withheld.

Not Unduly Alarmed. Officials are not unduly alarmed. They very frankly say that everything possible is being done to meet the menace, but that, because of the great amount of ground that must be covered in the hunt, and the fact that the submarines have the advantage that, if closely pressed they can submerge, the chase must be a long one. The various precautions that are being taken, they feel confident, eventually will result in driving the submarines from American waters. But they believe that they will come and go for the period of the war and the constant vigilance will be necessary to control them.

WILSON HEARS STORY OF CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, June 8.—From the lips of a woman who has just returned to this country from Germany, President Wilson has listened to a long recital of conditions as they now are within the central powers. It was announced today.

CHARGE TRACTION CO. TAKES EXCESSIVE FARES

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Complaint was filed with the interstate commerce commission by the city of Chester, N. Va., against the Shenandoah, East Liverpool and Beaver Valley Traction Co., alleging the charging of excessive rates. According to the complaint, a fare of 10 cents is taken for transporting passengers from Chester to points in East Liverpool. The city of Chester asks that the interstate commerce commission reduce the fare to five cents.

Americans Learning Comforts of Trench Life



AMERICAN OFFICERS OUTSIDE DUGOUT. Committee on Public Information. Spalding.

U.S. GOVERNMENT TO COMPEL FAIR PRICE FOR FOOD

Hoover Orders Standard Methods to Smoke Out Profit-eering Retailer.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A country-wide move to reduce the cost of food to the consumer and standardize methods of compelling the observance by dealers of "fair price lists" was ordered today by Food Administrator Hoover.

If this can be accomplished, a statement issued by the food administration says, the average buyer will not be protected but the patriotic merchant who has followed the food administration's suggestions regarding prices will be protected against the unscrupulous dealer who has attempted to take advantage of the situation.

In carrying out the new standardization plan, the administration will establish price interpreting committees composed of representative wholesalers, retailers and consumers. The board will determine the retail prices on basic commodities that comprise a large part of the nation's diet. The published lists will give the range of maximum selling prices, showing a reasonable price which will reflect the prices that should obtain in "cash and carry" stores and a higher price representing a fair price for the "credit and delivery" stores.

To Keep Close Check. Newspapers will be asked to continue.

FRENCH AIRMEN AID AMERICANS IN OFFENSIVE

Signal Batteries Where to Lay Down Shells—Germans Refuse Battle With Cold Steel.

PARIS, June 8.—French aviators cooperated with the American marines in Thursday's attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry, flying low, while marking the advance of the Americans and wireless to the gunners where to put their shells. The Americans spread handkerchiefs on the ground to indicate their positions to the airmen. Then a barrage was placed in front of them.

Numerous incidents of the fighting are now pouring in. A German soldier tried to bayonet a rawboned youth from Oklahoma, but the westerner grabbed the rifle from the astonished German's hands.

A Buffalo corporal is one of the survivors of a little group of Americans who literally fought their way to the German cannon mounds. The Americans infiltrated the positions where the German three-inch field pieces were placed, firing with open sights upon the attackers.

Burst Through Field. The Buffalo man, and his handful of comrades burst through a wheat field, taking the Germans upon the flank.

Those of the German gunners that were not shot down were compelled to fall back without taking time to put their guns out of commission. Generally speaking, the Germans refused to give battle with the cold steel, relying entirely upon machine guns. There was little grenading either.

The Americans trusted chiefly to automatic rifles and pistols. A marine from San Angelo, Texas, and a French sergeant seized a French machine gun from its German crew, the Germans having captured the piece on the Aisne river the previous week.

Shell Field Stations. The Frenchman understood the operation of the gun and the Texan aided him as they turned it against the Germans.

Americans asserted that the Germans persistently shelled field dressing stations, compelling their evacuation.

The American hospital at Neully, organized by Mrs. Vanderbilt, is filled with American wounded.

The surgeons are operating, cutting and patching night and day.

Every wounded man has antitetanus serum injected. The patients' foreheads are marked with a cross drawn with iodine to show that they have received such injections.

U. S. NAVAL AVIATOR INTERNED IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM, June 8.—Aviator Ensign Eaton of Springfield, Mass., while making a flight, descended at Texel, Holland, and was interned. He is the first American soldier to be interned in Holland. Texel is the largest of the Frisian group of islands on the Dutch coast.

MARINES EXTEND GAINS, PENETRATING OVER TWO MILES AND TAKING 300 PRISONERS

Railway Station at Right of Line Scene of Most Gruelling Fighting—Battle Resembles Old Indian Method of Warfare, Boches Hiding Behind Boulders and Trees.

BY BERT FORD. INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE MARNE (8 p. m.), June 7.—American marines who are standing with the French between the German armies and Paris, have extended their gains of Thursday. They have advanced to a depth of nearly two and one-half miles over a front of about six miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, capturing several villages and 300 prisoners. Not one of the marines has been taken prisoner.

A railway station on the right wing of the line was the scene of the most gruelling fighting. There the men fell fast, but I hear that the enemy's losses were very great.

At no front has the enemy massed such a formidable array of machine guns. In fact, the fighting developed into a machine gun duel in the open.

Our troops drove back the Germans steadily, despite the hot fire from batteries of boche machine guns.

Behind Boulders. The Germans took cover behind large boulders and were thus able to check our men somewhat, but as fast as a blonde head showed it was knocked off by an American sharpshooter. It was like the old time Indian fighting with the men hiding behind trees and stones. A majority of our men were compelled to depend entirely upon the tall grass of the growing wheat for screening purposes. As the wind would flatten the grain and the grass, thus exposing the Americans, the Germans would open up with continuous volleys.

Some of the captured machine guns were afterwards turned against the Germans.

The village of Boresches, three miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, was taken by a company of Americans that had seen action in Haiti.

Corporal Takes Command. When the officer of another company was killed or disabled, a young corporal took command, rallying the men. He led them in a brilliant charge right up to the muzzles of the German machine guns where the German gunners were either killed or captured.

Some of the captured machine guns were afterwards turned against the Germans.

The fighting during the two American assaults on Thursday lasted nine hours. The first attack began at 5 o'clock in the morning and continued for three hours, while the second started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted for six hours. During the interval there was skirmishing. Our men found heaps of Germans dead as they advanced.

Mass Machine Guns. Crack Prussian troops massed machine guns and one pointed cannon and made desperate efforts to break up the American attacks, putting down a terrific barrage.

The most of the Americans were wounded by being struck by machine gun bullets and flying shrapnel.

After storming the village of Torcy (just west of Boresches) and capturing the machine guns amidst the village ruins, the marines retired, establishing their line just outside of Torcy. This movement was made because the order for the battle did not call for the capture of Torcy. In their enthusiasm the marines went forward faster than they had been ordered to go.

A salient was established there, however, and today Torcy lies at the mercy of our men.

The "Hun Hypnotist." During the fighting an American gunner captured three boches and started back with them. Twelve others threw up their hands and surrendered voluntarily. All joined the procession. The Americans howled with delight as they saw the sergeant with his cocked rifle leading his 15 captives into the line.

"You had better hike to Berlin and try to hypnotize Kaiser Bill," yelled one husky doughboy.

On the spot the doughy sergeant was nicknamed "The Hun Hypnotist."

Not only did the Americans capture villages in their dash on the Marne, but they advanced over a long strip of the Paris-Chateau Thierry highway. Nearly a score of German machine guns fell into our hands.

Many of the marines late Thursday were enjoying the best sleep in four days and nights lying in the woods where the trees screened them from enemy snipers and airplanes. At 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon they were awakened and given the order "to go over the top."

GREAT BLOW AT BOURESCHES IS SMASHED UP

Allied Fire Defeats German Advance Northwest of Chateau Thierry—French Advance on Ourcq.

PARIS, June 8.—French and American troops have continued their advance on the Marne front northwest of Chateau Thierry, meanwhile smashing German counter attacks and inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy. The French war office announced today.

A powerful counter thrust was launched in the Boresches sector about three miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, but it was broken up by the allied fire.

The French have advanced south of the Ourcq river.

Violent cannonading has developed in the sector of the Aisne river.

U. S. Casualty List

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Casualties in the American expeditionary forces today numbered 198. The war department announced. They were killed as follows:

Thirteen killed in action; 10 died of wounds; six of disease; four from aeroplane accidents; six by accident and other causes; 22 severely wounded and 17 wounded and undetermined.

The list was as follows:

Killed in Action. Capt. Rufus F. Montgall, Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. Hainet P. Jones, Kaufman, Tex.

Sergeant Carl G. Thosier, Cincinnati, O.

Private Clifford E. Manchester, Newark, N. J.; David Schwartz, New York; Carl Sandman, Brown Valley, Minn.

Wagoner Patrick J. Coyne, Charlemont, Mass.

Mechanic James J. Cosgrove, Lynn, Mass.

Private Thomas H. Abbott, Concord, N. H.; Fred H. Almos, Stoddard, N. D.; Herman Dots, New York; Knut Ellingson, Rothsay, Minn.; Martin Erickson, Arcadia, Wis.; Lloyd W. Finerman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alfred T. Francisco, Wilmette, Ill.; Roy E. Galloway, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gus Emmett Hadley, Youngstown, O.; John J. Hart, Erie, Pa.; Jack Humphrey, Waterloo, Wis.; William Keshaw, Coffey, Ill.; Valerius Kimpulainen, Detroit, Mich.; Albert V. MacDonnell, Cleveland, O.; Russell E. Marshall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Daniel S. Miller, Newburgh, Pa.; Verne Newton, Boston, N. H.; Roger J. Noll, Perry Station, Pa.; Clarence Rockwell, Toledo, O.; Preston V. Wall, Beach, N. D.; Joseph V. Ward, New York; Rowland C. Winchester, Baltimore, Md.

Died of Wounds. Sergeant Edward Sestrom, Tenkara, N. Y.

Capt. Henry Anglin, Fairmont, W. Va.; William Robbins Blockade, Ind.

Private Earl C. Bates, Columbus, O.; Bernard H. Bell, Bethlehem, Pa.; James Pajonka, Sarinaw, Mich.; James E. Shannon, Swickley, Pa.; Charles A. Smith, Huntington, Ind.; Tom D. Sweeney, Quincy, Ill.; Hal, Hebers A. Toney, Haverhill, Mass.

Died of Disease. Captain Thomas Haggis, Elmore, S. C.

Wagoner William A. McCallough, Easton, N. Y.

Private Frank J. Adams, Grappes Bluff, Ind.; David S. Jones, Homestead, Pa.; Richard Water, Jr., Bridgeport, Pa.; Charles Winston, Calif. Tex.

Died of Aeroplane Accident. Lieut. L. Meyer, Glendale, Calif. Cadet Rexford Shilday, Columbus, O.

Master Signal Electrician George M. Martin, Long View, Texas. Private William M. Messinger, Watertown, Pa.

Died of Accidents and Other Causes. Sergeant Raymond H. Leighton, Dayton, Mich.; Thomas Arnold, Prescott, Ariz.

Private Fred Bauer, Chicago; Dean B. Frye, Squam, Mass.; Lark Lancaster, Mich.; Thomas Arnold, Prescott, Ariz.

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